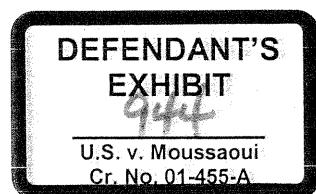


UNITED STATES v. MOUSSAOUI (NO. 01-455)
SUBSTITUTION FOR THE TESTIMONY OF
MOHAMMAD MANEA AHMAD AL-QAHTANI

Mohammad Manea Ahmad al-Qahtani was captured in December 2001, and has been interrogated over the course of years on multiple occasions since his capture. None of the attorneys for either the prosecution or defense have been allowed access to Qahtani, who is not available to testify either in person or by video for national security reasons. However, the lawyers have been given numerous written summaries of Qahtani's oral statements made in response to extensive questioning.

Listed below are some of the statements Qahtani made in response to questioning. You should assume that if Qahtani were available to testify in this courtroom under oath and subject to perjury he would have said what is contained in these statements.

Although you do not have the ability to see the witness's demeanor as he testifies, you must approach these statements with the understanding that they were made under circumstances designed to elicit truthful statements from the witness. In evaluating the truthfulness of these statements, you should consider all other evidence in this case, including all exhibits, regardless of which side may



have produced the exhibit, and all other witness testimony including summarized statements or other enemy combatant witnesses, that tends to either corroborate or contradict the accuracy of this witness's statements. It is solely up to the jury to decide how much, if any, of any witness's testimony to credit.

1. Mohammad Manea Ahmad al-Qahtani (also known as Abd Al-Rahman Al-Janubi) was selected by Usama Bin Laden to serve as a "muscle" hijacker during the September 11th operation. Al-Qahtani was a citizen of Saudi Arabia and was 25-years-old as of September 11, 2001.
2. In the end of 2000, al-Qahtani traveled to Kandahar, Afghanistan, where he originally stayed in an "Arab guesthouse," to engage in "Jihad." During the winter of 2000/2001 into the spring of 2001, al-Qahtani trained at al Qaeda's al Farouq training camp in Afghanistan. He received training in the use of weapons, leadership during battle, land navigation and travel through rough terrain, first aid, and physical fitness. His training at the al Farouq camp lasted approximately three months.
3. In the spring of 2001, al-Qahtani completed his training at al Farouq and returned to an "Arab guesthouse" in Kandahar, Afghanistan, where he stayed for approximately two months. During this time period, al-Qahtani met with Usama Bin Laden at least three times and swore "bayat" (allegiance)

to Bin Laden. Al-Qahtani knew Bin Laden was the “emir” of the “mujahadeen.” During one of al-Qahtani’s meetings with Bin Laden, Bin Laden told al-Qahtani that he had a special mission for him in America. Bin Laden instructed al-Qahtani to visit a person named “Mukhtar.” Bin Laden told al-Qahtani that he (al-Qahtani) was someone who loved to serve his religion and that “Mukhtar” will ask him to do things for his religion.

4. In the late spring/early summer of 2001, al-Qahtani traveled from Kandahar to Karachi, Pakistan to meet “Mukhtar.” Al-Qahtani has identified a photograph of Khalid Sheikh Mohammad (KSM) as “Mukhtar.” During this meeting, “Mukhtar” instructed al-Qahtani to return to Saudi Arabia to obtain a new Saudi passport and a visa for entry into the United States. “Mukhtar” also instructed al-Qahtani to contact “Mustafa” in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Additionally, “Mukhtar” attempted to teach al-Qahtani codes for telephone numbers and the use of computers for e-mail; however, al-Qahtani struggled with both. Al-Qahtani believed that he had been selected to be part of a martyrdom operation but did not know any details of the operation.
5. In the early summer of 2001, al-Qahtani traveled to Saudi Arabia. On July 9, 2001, al-Qahtani procured a new Saudi passport in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

On July 14, 2001, al-Qahtani procured a visa for entry into the United States. On July 18, 2001, al-Qahtani procured a visa for entry into Germany from the German Embassy in Riyadh because he was told by KSM that additional visas to European countries would increase his chance of being admitted into the United States because he would look less conspicuous.

6. After procuring the new Saudi passport and the visa for entry into the United States, al-Qahtani traveled to Dubai, UAE, to meet with “Mustafa.” Al-Qahtani has identified a photograph of Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi (also known as “Hashim Abdul Rahman”) as “Mustafa.” Al-Qahtani stayed for approximately two weeks in Mustafa’s apartment in the UAE. During this time period, al-Qahtani purchased western-looking clothing. “Mustafa” provided al-Qahtani with a one-way airline ticket to the United States and approximately \$3000 in cash in the U.S. dollars.
7. On August 4, 2001, “Mustafa” drove al-Qahtani to the airport in Dubai, UAE, and told al-Qahtani that someone would meet him in the airport in the United States, but did not tell him who. On August 4, 2001, al-Qahtani flew on Emirates Air from Dubai to London, England (Gatwick airport) and then on Virgin Atlantic airlines to Orlando, Florida. Upon his arrival in Orlando, al-Qahtani was denied entry into the United States after several hours of

questioning, through an Arabic interpreter, by U.S. INS/Customs officials.

(Al-Qahtani did not speak English.)

8. There were several reasons why al-Qahtani was denied entry, including:

- (1) al-Qahtani could not tell the inspector who was waiting for him in Orlando;
- (2) al-Qahtani had no return ticket, even though he stated that he was traveling on a visitor's visa for a six-day visit;
- (3) al-Qahtani had only \$2800 on his person, which was deemed insufficient to provide for living expenses during his stay and a return airline ticket;
- (4) al-Qahtani lied to the INS Inspector, alternately stating that he had a friend waiting for him at the airport and that no one was waiting for him;
- (5) al-Qahtani refused to provide his U.S. contact's name and telephone number to the INS Inspector; and
- (6) al-Qahtani was not cooperative with the INS Inspector.

9. On August 4, 2001, Mohammed Atta drove to the Orlando Airport in a rented Mitsubishi Gallant, Florida license plate T2711Q, which he had rented on July 22, 2001, from Alamo Rent-A-Car, Atta was there to pick up

al-Qahtani; however, al-Qahtani was denied entry into the United States.

While at the airport, Atta used a calling card with PIN number 8320622084 to call several times telephone number 971-505209905, which was the telephone number for Mustafa al-Hawsawi. Al-Qahtani had the same telephone number for al-Hawsawi written on his airline travel documents as "050 5209905." (When telephone number 505209905 is dialed in the UAE, a caller dials the number "0" before dialing the number. When this same number is dialed from outside the UAE, a caller adds area code "971" before dialing the number, 505209905.)

10. After he was denied entry into the United States, al-Qahtani returned to the UAE where he stayed with Mustafa al-Hawsawi for approximately 5 days. Mustafa al-Hawsawi instructed him to return to Afghanistan, which al-Qahtani did on August 9, 2001. Al-Qahtani had no further role in the September 11 operation after being denied entry into the United States. Al-Qahtani was captured in Afghanistan in December 2001. He has examined photographs of the 19 hijackers from September 11, 2001, as well as the photograph of Zacarias Moussaoui, and has indicated that he never met any of the persons depicted in the photographs.